

TIMELY HINTS.

Hay Farm Houses Can Be Made to Look Pleasant in Winter.

Farmers of moderate means and small farms, who wish to have pleasant homes, and to make them pleasant to their children, should keep the surroundings of their dwellings neat and tidy till the snows of winter close the autumn work. It happens too often that in the hurry of late autumn operations, various kinds of rubbish are scattered and left on the ground, such as straw, leaves, pieces of boards and the various refuse materials from the winter storage of apples, potatoes, corn, etc. It requires no more work in the end to keep the ground clear of these detestable objects, than to clean them up after they are half decayed at some future time. Such work is controlled by habit; and the owner who acquires the habit of keeping everything clean and neat, does it without effort and with very little additional time and labor. Among other matters, many dwellings are rendered somewhat repulsive all winter, and in late autumn and early spring, by the necessary protection of their cellars from frost, and by the unnecessarily rough manner in which this protection is given. Some bank up earth and sods against the underpinning outside; others pile straw, and secure it with stakes or brush, and others, again, adopt the still less ornamental practice of heaping manure against the cellar walls. We have referred to this matter on a former occasion, and we recur to it again as a matter of sufficient importance to bear repetition. If cellar walls, or such portion of them as are above ground, are properly built, so as to enclose an air space, or to include a stratum of tan, sawdust or ashes, they will need no additional outside covering; but where this provision has not been made a neat protection may be made by heaping dry leaves up against the walls, and then keeping them in a place with the branches of evergreen trees, in the form of a neat green thatch. The branches should be cut so as to be just long enough to reach from the top to the bottom of the sloping bank of leaves; and they must be placed inverted to shed the rain. Since the time when nurserymen had made evergreen trees abundant and cheap, and of the many which have been set out in the last twenty years, more or less require shaping or shortening in to keep them within bounds, or to preserve their symmetry; and this pruning, done in the late fall, gives a good supply of branches for the work here mentioned, as well as for the protection of the strawberry beds, half-tender roses, and for other purposes. A neat covering may be given to the circular flower beds of the lawn, by placing evergreen branches in a circle, radiating from the center. For plants which retain their green leaves in winter, no other covering should be given, as it might cause smothering and decay; but if the leaves of the plants die or drop before winter, a few inches, or even a foot of dry leaves, may be first placed on the bed, and then held in position with the evergreens.

Lawns and surroundings of dwellings are sometimes rendered needlessly repulsive with coarse manure spread in layers over the surface, where it remains all winter. If manure is used at all, it should be in a finely pulverized state and very evenly spread. On large lawns, after old manure has been applied, it may be finely pulverized by passing a smoothing harrow or similar implement over it several times, mixing it with the grass and rendering it inconspicuous.—Country Gentleman.

TAME SQUIRRELS.

An Illustration of the Law of Hereditary Transmission of Animal Instinct.

A curious illustration of the law of hereditary transmission of animal instincts or tendencies is shown by a pair of young squirrels that are kept in a very large bottomless wire cage on the ground by a Hartford family, to whom these pets were a present. The squirrels, which are apparently about three months old and very frisky and fearless, were taken out of the nest when quite young, and have been brought up wholly by human care, knowing nothing of their kind by observation. Of course they are very fond of nuts, and these, after they have eaten a certain quantity, they will bury in the ground. It is amusing to watch their quick, half-furtive movements, as, pawing open a little hole in some out-of-the-way corner of the great cage (itself almost like a small room,) one will glance quickly around to see if his hiding place and movements are observed by the other. Pushing the nut as far in as possible—with the nose—the fore-paws are used exactly like human hands, as they swiftly cover up the buried treasure; the paws being most like hands when, placing them straight down, edgewise, they are used to sweep in the surrounding dirt to cover the spot. Then, such a putting down of the whole, and whisking over it a few dead grasses to make it "look natural," and all done with almost lightning-like swiftness and incredible dispatch—the eager inquiring little face being back again at the wire netting in a very few seconds after "more." The queerest feature of this illustration of heredity is the tendency of these squirrels to discriminate in the kind of nut they will hide or eat. Thus, while they eagerly devour hazelnuts, waiting until they are no longer hungry before they bury any of these, a chestnut, on the contrary, almost every time, is whisked out of sight instantly and buried, almost in the same moment, and the funny little rogue is back again, "quicker than a flash," hanging to the wire mesh and asking for more. Give him another and another chestnut, and it is disposed of in the same way every time—unless the squirrel is particularly hungry.

they should make this discrimination, is a question for a naturalist. Chestnuts are the nuts of which gray squirrels probably stow away the most in laying up their winter store. Possibly the selection made by these tame squirrels is owing to the fact that the chestnuts which they hide away are given to them whole—while the hazelnut is first slightly cracked. Certainly they can know "from personal observation" absolutely nothing of this frugal and prudent storing away habit in their parents.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

RUSSIAN PRISONS.

An Official Describes Them in Their True Light and Is Discharged.

A recent volume on Nihilism, by Mr. Edmund Noble, contains the report to the Minister of Justice drawn up by "an Imperial State Attorney", named Bivinsky, who was sent to Orenburg not long ago to investigate the state of the prisons and the proceedings of the law courts in that part of Russia. Here are a few of his statements: "During my four months' inquiry, it was revealed to me how our Judges trample the laws under foot; how cynical and wanton is the behavior of our police; how savagely brute force is brought to bear upon the weak and friendless. I lived in an atmosphere of appalling groans and heartbreaking sighs. I liberated innocent persons who had been kept in prison by the executive several years after they had been publicly acquitted in open court, and who had been secretly tortured. . . . I convinced myself that there was absolutely nothing in common between myself and the local authorities. A black and bottomless gulf lay between us. They trafficked wantonly with our laws, converting them into instruments of extortion. Words fail me to describe the impression made upon me by my first visit to the State prisons. Hundreds of human beings find a premature grave in these loathsome dens. They die lingering deaths therein, or emerge from them crippled for life. It was horrible to be compelled to acknowledge that these semi-animate, wasted, filthy and dun-colored objects, draped in a few rotten rags, were, after all, men and women. The confined atmosphere, poisoned by exhalations from every sort of abomination, absolutely stopped my breath, so rank and fetid was it."

It is only fair to the Russian Government to admit that it did not ignore this terrible indictment against its prison officials with the same cynical indifference which it usually displays in similar cases. It actually took cognizance of the report, and—dismissed its compiler from his functions at Orenburg, besides suspending the *Northern Messenger*, the journal which published it.—Athenaeum.

"GUNPOWDER."

The Corner Groceryman Supplies His August Master with the Article.

Once when Julius Caesar was very thirsty he made inquiries and found that there was no tea to be had; Julius wanted tea, and to a man in his position the fact that English Breakfast was not in existence at that wee sma' hour of the world's history was of no consequence. He donned his toga and sent for his wife. Calphurnia was out of tea. There was no disguising the fact.

"Slave," she said to an attendant, "go to the corner grocery and ask for a pound of their best black tea—and, sirrah, tell them to put a handful of gunpowder into it."

"I don't think Calphurnia said 'sirrah,'" but Shakespeare makes several equally fortunate mistakes.

"Hold!" she cried. "Take this money and see he does not cheat you in the weight."

The slave sped to the corner grocery. "My lord and master, Caesar, wants some black tea, and please put a handful of gunpowder into it."

"Gunpowder!" quoth the Roman groceryman.

"Gunpowder. Ye heard me, did ye not?"

"Well, if it must be, it must be." Calphurnia brought an alcohol lamp in and boiled the water before her august husband. As she put in a teaspoonful of tea for each cup into the pot a few specks fell on the burning wick. They went off with a bang.

"Woman, what mean you? Socialism? Is this conspiracy? Fetch forth the slave who sold me this tea."

And they took the groceryman and strung him up on the spot. I tell this story in this classic form to give it the appearance of age. It happened, barring the people mentioned, out at the Mission last week. The people there are at the mercy of a groceryman who has never heard of gunpowder tea.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The finest opals are now found in Hungarian mines. When first extracted the gems are soft, friable and easily broken; so it is necessary to expose them to the air and light for a few days that they may become hard, and then their colors begin to appear.

Years ago figs were served on aristocratic tables in Greece with salt, pepper, vinegar and aromatics.

CARE OF THE FEET.

The Cause of Cold Feet—Perspiration, and How It May Be Prevented.

There are two great sources of trouble with feet that shoemakers are more or less blamed for, but which can be easily overcome by simple methods of treatment. The most common trouble is cold feet. In their normal condition the feet are able to endure a certain degree of cold without discomfort, but some feet seem to be constantly cold and painful, even in moderate weather. The immediate cause of cold feet is, of course, lack of proper circulation of the blood in the extremities. Persons whose blood circulation is naturally weak are pretty sure to have cold feet, unless the feet and ankles are well protected. In one sense the shoemaker is to blame, for if the shoes are too tight, or if there is an undue amount of pressure at the instep or at the ankles, the flow of the blood is partially cut off. This being the case, the small blood vessels in the feet become narrowed or contracted, and there is not sufficient circulation to convey the needed warmth. The toes in particular should have room enough, and a pressure here is worse than at the ankles, because the blood vessels taper to minute branches at the extremities, and it is easier to check the circulation than it is at the ankle or instep, where the blood vessels are larger.

Cold feet lead to a number of other bodily troubles. The circulation being in a measure cut off, there is an excess of blood in the upper portion of the body, and the pressure on the blood vessels of the head produce headache, as well as congestion of the internal organs. It is well known to any one having any experience in remedial appliances that severe headache can often be quickly relieved by hot applications to the feet, and, in fact, this is one of the first things that a physician orders. Numerous other diseases are either caused or complicated by this interference with the circulation by reason of cold feet.

After the blood vessels of the feet have become so narrowed, either from general ill health or from badly fitting shoes, it is generally necessary to adopt some active treatment to overcome the trouble of cold feet. The change to more roomy shoes will, of course, be of some benefit, but to permanently remedy the evil the circulation of the blood must be restored. To accomplish this, plenty of exercise should be taken in the open air, and the feet soaked in warm water every night. This aids the circulation, counteracts the tendency to congestion by enlarging the blood vessels, and helps to relieve the feet of their special tendency to coldness. Another simple expedient for those who do not have a chance for walking exercise is to stand and raise the heels slowly, throwing the full weight of the body on the toes. Settle back on the heels again and repeat the operation frequently until the action of the muscles of the feet and toes stimulates the circulation of the blood and restores the feet to a natural warmth. This treatment alone will often suffice.

A still more unpleasant evil, though not so bad in its effects on the general health, is the tendency to profuse perspiration of the feet, causing a bad odor. This often amounts to a positive disease, and the frequent washings seem only to increase the trouble. Persons afflicted with such feet are blamed for uncleanliness and suffer all the mortification of knowing that unpleasant odors are attributed to this cause. The effects of these exhalations from the feet are also very destructive on all kinds of leather, and the shoe dealer is blamed because the leather in the best warranted shoes is soon cracked and rotten. The dealer cannot well tell the customer that it is the feet that are to blame and not the leather, and so he tries to explain or sends the shoes back to the manufacturer. The odor, however, remains with the feet. For ordinary sweating of the feet frequent bathing will be all that is necessary, but in most cases when there is a particularly bad odor the cause will be found in microscopic organisms, and the soles of the feet will have the appearance of being scalded. The trouble is generally worse in cold than in warm weather. When low cut shoes can be worn with or without overgaiters, the better opportunity for ventilation keeps the feet in a better condition. It is the close fitting around the ankle of the heavy leather worn in men's shoes, confining the air and perspiration in the shoe, that causes the trouble. Bathing in alum water is sometimes beneficial, but when the organisms have developed a weak solution of carbolic acid will be effectual in killing them. It is best to apply the acid after thoroughly washing the feet, and a two per cent. solution of the acid mixed with glycerine will be excellent for this purpose. The feet should also be rubbed with a coarse towel to restore the circulation of the blood to the surface of the skin and bring it to a natural, healthy condition. The rubbing treatment is very good of itself without the acid, but it will generally be found advisable to add the latter.—N. Y. Herald.

A "Delicious Condiment."

A letter to the London *Standard* declares that black beetles—the ordinary domestic beetles—when properly dressed form "a most delicious condiment." Here is the recipe for beetle paste: "Catch your beetles in a soup plate filled with vinegar, and keep them soaking for six hours. Then turn the beetles out and dry them in the sun for at least two hours, when the outer shell can be easily removed, the flesh then resembling that of a shrimp, to be put into a gallipot and mixed up with flour, butter, pepper, and salt, to a thick paste; stew in the oven for two hours, and when cold serve with bread and butter."

Take the *SUNDAY BAZOO*.

UNHEALTHY MINDS.

Morbidness, Accompanied by Worry, One of Woman's Greatest Enemies.

The tendency of the times is to mental overwork.

Among men political ambition and the desire to accumulate property are the stimulants. The question "How shall we keep from starving?" and "Who is to be the next President?" are ever before them. But women are the principal sufferers from the effects of this mental strain; social ambition and obligation, including church and charity work, constituting the goads. These are usually larger than the purse and strength, therefore to economize in the kitchen and lavish in the parlor and outside is the result, and a state of nervousness and morbidness arrived at that is undesirable. "What shall we wear?" "Ought we to visit her?" and "Where shall we go when we die?" are the principal questions which engross the minds of women, and in which are involved many minor perplexities.

A thoroughly healthy mind has become one of the rarest of possessions. Among women it is seldom seen, but this is not to be wondered at when we remember how modern life has widened their sphere of activity, quickened their sense of individual responsibility. Some women become morbid by thinking constantly of what they are expected to be. Never was there such high demand upon womanhood as now. They say that they are expected to come up to a lofty standard and that society depends upon them for its highest pleasures. To be an ideal and yet to be severely real is the task set before them. The result is that many women undertake too much. The mind is overstrained to meet unreasonable expectation, and this modern tyranny of ideal women works havoc among those who, most sensitive to duty and impulsive aims, are sure to be most completely sacrificed.

Women are also led into morbidness by what they supposed themselves expected to do. Of late years the church, benevolent institutions and practical organizations for usefulness have laid heavy duties upon them. Nor can it be doubted that in these spheres of action they have rendered immense service to various enterprises. No one would hinder them in good works, and especially in those that belong by nature to womanly sympathy, yet it must be confessed that philanthropy has its temptations to dissipation and overwork as well as the most superficial state of society. Women fall easily into the excitement of these schemes, and sometimes lose sight of the spirit of benevolence, in its broadest sense, in the work engaging their present attention. Sharp trial and disappointment oftentimes follow such labors. The strongest men have to be on the watch against the corroding influence of philanthropic effort. Women if disappointed in such endeavors are apt to grow more intense and less amiable. It surprises a woman not to attain her object, and failure strikes deeply into her heart and reveals itself in injuries to her character. And when the evil in the world is suddenly disclosed to her in all its hideousness it is very likely to produce bitterness and rebellion against the confused and jarring economy of things under which we are living.

The political question alone is sufficient to drive us all—men, women and children—to distraction. Think of the thousands of our citizens whose existence depends, nearly or remotely, on the victory or failure of political parties, and who work all their life on the slippery edges of precipices! Add to this the petty wranglings between neighbors and in families during a campaign, and the concentrated agony of half our population on the morning after an election, or worse still the suspense of weeks that follow when the contest is close.

The morbidness that so often accompanies worry and disappointment is one of woman's greatest enemies. It soon becomes a disease, a fierce and feverish consumption that destroys the strength and beauty of her life. If she has a work to do let her do it for love of the work, and not for the popularity or fame or thanks that it may bring, nor altogether from a sense of duty, for her highest duty is to herself and family. Let woman work by all means, but let her work unconsciously and self-forgetfully, for not otherwise can she have security against an evil that does her fearful harm. Let us remember that the most desirable thing we can possess, both for ourselves and for the sake of those with whom we come in contact, is a healthy mind.—Louis Phillips, in *Chicago Current*.

JEWISH FARMERS.

Account of the Jewish Agricultural Colonies in Russia.

An interesting account is given in a German paper of the Jewish agricultural colonies in Russia. These colonies owe their existence to the initiative of the Jews themselves, who during the reign of Alexander I., displayed a strong desire to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. In 1835 the total number of agriculturists in Poland was 28,391. Two years later there were in New Russia thirty-five colonies, with a population of 26,396. The governments of Kieff, Volhynia and Podolia contained in 1879, a total of fifty-six colonies in which 20,765 Jews were employed. The entire number of Jewish agriculturists does not fall far short of 100,000. The sun of prosperity did not shine upon them before dark periods of persecution came, and it would not have been surprising had they not altogether turned their backs upon agriculture. As it is their wages are not sufficient to maintain them and their families, and they are obliged, when the day's work is over, to add to their earnings by hawking small articles of merchandise.—Evangelist.

LIFE AND CRIME OF BILL FOX!

The life and murderous crime of BILL FOX, one of the most noted criminals ever in the west, executed at Nevada, Mo., December 28, 1883, has been published in pamphlet form, illustrated. The book gives the full details of the trial of Fox for the murder of T. W. Howard, May 20, 1883, and the confession of his murder, implicating the woman, Mrs. Rose. Price, 10c. Address, J. WEST GOODWIN, Sedalia, Mo.

CATARRH FREE

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Gives Relief at Once and Cures

Cold in Head!

CATARRH, HAY FEVER.

Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive Odors.

A particle of the Balm is applied to each nostril, is agreeable to use and is quickly absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretion.

It allays pain and inflammation, protects the membrane linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

A Thorough Treatment will Cure. Price, 50c at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. Circulars sent free.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

County of Pettis, ss.

In the Probate Court for the County of Pettis, Missouri, May term, 1886.

George Duncan, Adm'r. Order of Pub'n.

of James Yett, deceased.

George Duncan, Administrator of James Yett, deceased, presents to the Court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, lists, and inventories required by law in such case, on examination whereof it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday of August next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole, or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and it is further ordered, that this notice be published in the *Sedalia Weekly BAZOO*, a newspaper in this State for four weeks before the next term of this Court.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

County of Pettis, ss.

I, D. H. O'neal, Judge of the Probate Court, held in and for said County, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original Order of Publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, Done at office in Sedalia

SEAL. in said County, this 13th day of May, 1886. D. H. O'NEAL, Judge and ex-officio clerk.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, John E. Skinner, by his certain deed of trust, dated September 22d, 1882, and recorded in the records office of Pettis county, Missouri, in trust deed recorded 24, on page 50, conveyed to the undersigned, James P. Leake, trustee, all his right, title and interest and estate in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis, state of Missouri, viz: Beginning at the south-west corner of lot three, (3), of block nine, (9), in McVey's second addition to the city of Sedalia, thence running east along the south side of said second addition seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) feet to the south-east corner of said second addition, thence running south seven hundred and fifty-four (754) feet to the north side of the extension of Broadway street east to a stone, thence running west along the north side of the extension of said Broadway street seven hundred and thirty (730) feet to the west side of section two, (2), township forty-five, (45), range twenty-one, (21), thence running north along the said west side of said section two, (2), seven hundred and fifty-four (754) feet to the place of beginning. Which said deed of trust was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, in said trust deed described and, whereas, said note has become due and remains unpaid. Now, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust and at the request of the legal holder of said note, I shall proceed to sell the above described real estate at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia in the county of Pettis, state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public auction on

WEDNESDAY THE 4TH DAY OF AUGUST 1886.

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day to satisfy said note together with the costs of executing this trust.

JAMES P. LEAKE, Trustee.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

County of Pettis, ss.

In the Circuit Court of Pettis county, June 4th, 1886, May term, 1886.

John B. Renssion, plaintiff, vs. Mary Marlin, "Sis" Marlin and Charles Patton, defendants.

Now, at this day, comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, Sangree & Lamm, and said plaintiff having at the January term 1886 of this court, filed his affidavit, alleging, among other things, that defendant, Charles Patton is not a resident of the state of Missouri, at which said term of court an order of publication was made, but not published, whereupon said order of publication is renewed, and it is ordered by the court that said defendant, Charles Patton, be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this court, the object and nature of which is to partition the following described real estate, situate in Pettis county, Missouri, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section thirty-four (34), township forty-eight (48) range (20) and unless said Charles Patton be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the court house in the city of Sedalia, in said county, on the first Monday of September next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, if the term shall so long continue—and if not, then on or before the last day of said term—answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published, according to law, in the *SEDALIA WEEKLY BAZOO*—a newspaper printed and published in Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri—for four weeks successively, the last insertion whereof shall be at least four weeks before the commencement of said September term of this court.

Attest: B. H. INGRAM, Circuit Clerk.

By M. W. BRADY, Deputy Clerk.

A true copy from the record.

6-29-w4t. SANGREE & LAMM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Notice of Final Settlement. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Peter Boden, deceased will make final settlement of his accounts with said estate as such administrator at the next term of the Probate Court of Pettis County, Missouri, to be holden at Sedalia, in said county, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1886.

J. R. CLOFTON, Public Administrator.

7-13-w4t.

MATHEY CAYLUS'

Used for over 25 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all cases, recent or of long standing. Put up only in Glass Bottles containing 64 Capsules each. PRICE 75 CENTS. MAKING THEM THE CHEAPEST CAPSULES IN THE MARKET.

Prepared by CLIN & CIE, Paris.

Sold Everywhere.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

617, ST. CHARLES STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Regular Graduate of three medical colleges, has been long engaged in the treatment of Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases than any other physician in America. Consultation at office or by mail, free, and medicines sent by mail or express everywhere, securely packed free from observation. Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness, arising from Indiscretion, Excess, Exposure or Indulgence, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Want of Pleasure in Life, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the Back, etc., are treated with unparalleled success. Satisfactorily, privately.

A Positive Written Guarantee

given in every CURABLE CASE; where DOUBT exists it is frankly stated. Complete symptom blank enabling you to properly state your case, sent free. 32 page book; either sex, one stamp. Blood Impurities and Blood Poisoning, Mercurial and other Affections of Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Old Sores and Ulcers, Painful Swellings, from whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system, by means of SAFE TREATMENT REMEDIES. STIFF AND SWOLLEN JOINTS AND RHEUMATISM, the result of blood poison, positively cured. No poisonous drugs used. Catarrh, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases, Constitutional and Acquired Weaknesses of both sexes, treated successfully. Age and experience are important; the proved good remedies of all ages and countries are used, and knowing what to give, no experiments are made. On account of the great number of cases applying, the charges are kept low, often lower than is demanded by others.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 Pages, Fine Plates. Elegant cloth and gilt binding. Sealed for 50c in money or postage stamps. Over fifty wonderful pen pictures, showing who may marry, who not, why. Proper age to marry. Who marry first. Married. Womanhood. Physical decay. Who should marry. How life and happiness may be increased. Those married or about to marry should read it; of interest and value to every thinking man and woman. Popular edition, paper cover 25c. Address: THE PUBLISHERS.